Sri J. VENKATAPPA.—Sir how long are we sitting ? Is there any probably to sit longer.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ನಾನು ಕಳೆದ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಗೆ 2 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದೆ 2 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದೆ ಒಂದು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತೂ ಇಂತೂ ಕೊಂತಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಅನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿದು ಹೋಗಿ ಅವು ರ್ಯಾಫ್ಸ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಹಿಂದೆ ತಾವು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದ 2 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅಧಿವೇಶನವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಂದದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ತಮಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಲ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡೋಣ.

2-00 P. M.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Sir, I would like to call the attention of the Hon'ble Minister for Education to the termination of the services of nearly 250 Lecturers and also of a number of teachers in high schools. A number of such teachers has been affected by not giving continuity of service. They have only been given some vacation benefits. Consequently, there is great disappointment among them. I request the Hon'ble Minister for Education to give a reply and also save them from ruination.

†Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI (Minister for Education).—Sir, about, 250 temporary Lecturers were appointed by the University as local candidates and we have issued a G. O. on 31st March 1960 to continue the services of 134 temporary Lecturers and to give summer benefit to 34 of them. When the Call Attention Notice was given, probably this information was not there. About 63 temporary Lecturers were appointed when the colleges were transferred to Government and about 30 were appointed against the posts created by the University itself. Out of this 93, about 15 did not get the summer benefit because they had put in less than 4 months' service. I should like to point out that under Section 9(5) of the Mysore University Act the Vice-Chancellor had the power to appoint only for 6 months or for the academic year whichever is longer. Therefore, they cannot be deemed to be appointed regularly and so we are thinking as to how best to regularise their services, and whether they can be directed to appear before the P. S. C. after the Cadre and Recruitment Rules are made.

As regards high school teachers, we cannot do anything because they are only promotional Posts. Only direct recruits can be appointed there and already the P. S. C. has interviewed the teachers. So we can take only such of the teachers who have been recommended by the P. S. C. Till then we had to appoint local candidates and we have

(Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI)

appointed them. We cannot give them permanent places because Government cannot appoint anybody except from the P. S. C. list. There are some posts which have been filled up by appointing certain number of teachers. About 250 persons are undergoing training and as soon as trained people come back, their service will have to be terminated. So we are helpless to absorb them or to regularise their services. We cannot do that.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1961-62

Voting of Demands for Grants No. 23, 24, 25, 26 and 28A

Debate—(*contd.*)

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY (Coondapur).—Sir, yesterday, I was referring to the pay scale of the three services, namely, Agricultures, Veterinary and Fisheries. The Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture was very optimistic in being able to bring the pay scale of these services up, to the All-India level. I know that he has made lot of promises also in this behalf. As far as I see, in the Agricultural Department the Agricultural Demonstrator gets Rs. 150 to start with. In some of the States the pay of the Agricultural Department is practically stationary but the pay of a Veterinary Doctor has been raised to Rs. 175. I know that the Hon'ble Minister has given a promise to some persons in the Department that he will at least bring it to the level of Madras. The Madras scale, I belive begins with Rs. 250 whereas our scale begins with Rs. 175. The Fisheries Department is still worse in this respect. There is complete step-motherly treatment to this Department. There is a Director of Fisheries and there is a very big Fisheries Department spending crores and crores of rupees. The Department is a Second-rate Depatment because the Director has the status only of a Deputy Director of Agriculture or of a Deputy Director of Veterinary, and he is not given the pay or status of a Director at all. This is a very peculiar anomaly. We have neither come to the level of Madras nor of any other northen Indian State. We are practically treating this most important Department as a second-rate Department. The whole thing is in a nebulous state. A number of people have gone to the High Court with writ petitions. I do not know whether any of these persons have gone to the High Court with writ petitions. I have read the Nalagarh Committee Report yesterday but to what purpose that report is put or its recommendations are put I am unble to understand. Both the Agricultural demonstrator and veterinary Doctor and even the Director of this Department are treated in a shabby manner. So, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture--I know he is a stalwart gentleman and he is able to fight to see that justice is done and pay